



Commitment

Urban land use decisions create a commitment to provide urban services sometime during your 20-year Comprehensive Plan.

- > Are you over-committing yourself to provide urban services with your land use plan?
- ➤ What types of land use decisions don't pan out financially?
- > Are you in a hole and can't stop digging?
- Use the right tools to make land use decisions, infrastructure planning, and finance plans work together for sustainability.



Smart Growth v Conventional Growth

What types of land use decisions don't pan out financially?





t growth development Conventional suburban devel



Smart Growth Development

"Smart growth development is characterized by more efficient use of land; a mixture of homes, businesses, and services located closer together; and better connections between streets and neighborhoods – all to maximize per acre property and sales tax revenue."



Conventional Growth Development

"Conventional suburban development is characterized by less efficient use of land with homes, schools and businesses separated and areas designed primarily for driving."





Smart Growth America collected 17 studies from across the country. These studies analyze the fiscal realities of smart growth compared with conventional suburban development for local governments.

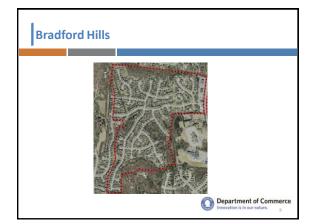


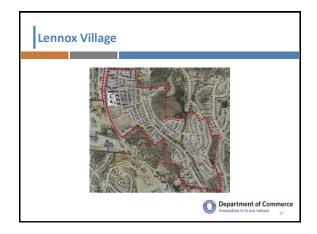
Nashville-Davidson County, Tennessee

The Nashville-Davidson fiscal impact analysis case study considered three development scenarios, as described:

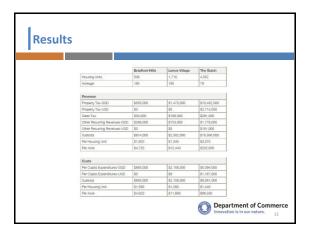
- 1. **Bradford Hills** is a primarily residential neighborhood located in southern Nashville-Davidson County, Tennessee.
- 2. Lenox Village is a greenfield traditional neighborhood development (TND) located in southern Nashville-Davidson County, Tennessee.
- **3. The Gulch** is an infill mixed use neighborhood located on a former industrial site in downtown Nashville.

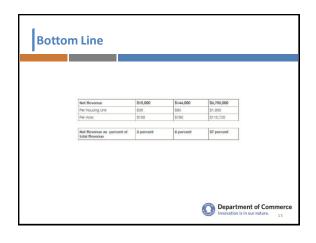


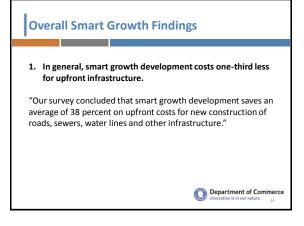


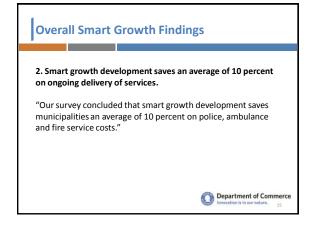


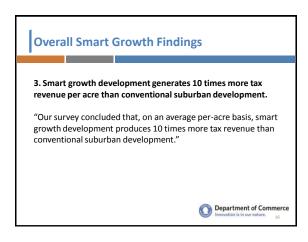




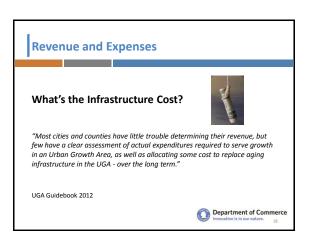












Stakeholders

Who should be part of the conversation?

- · Local Public Works divisions (e.g. Engineering and Utilities)
- · Budget and finance staff
- · Special purpose districts, Ports, and Public Utility Districts (PUDs)
- Bond underwriters
- · Private engineering firms
- Citizens
- Tribes
- Others



Level of Service or Assumption Law Enforcement | 1.01. officers per 1,000 people Library | 0.41 square feet per capita Parks | 1.4 acres per 1,000 people Schools | 0.5 students per residential unit Res. Transportation | 10 trips per day Residential Wastewater | 10 trips per day Residential Wastewater | 10 trips per day Residential Wastewater | 10,000 gal per day per acre Com/Ind Wastewater | 1,000 gal per day per acre Residential Waster Consumption | 10,000 gal per day per acre Com/Ind Water Consumption | 1,000 gal per day per acre Fiscal and Capital Cost Assumption and Comparisons for Selected Urban Services Urban Service | Assumed Cost | Alternative | Alternati

City of Vancouver CFP

Public Facility and Service	CFP Cost thru 2016	Estimated Population thru 2016	Service area: sq mi in 2011
Transportation	\$65,280,000	176,500	50
Water	\$36,662,000	241,000	69
Sewer	\$32,121,000	213,000	61
Stormwater	\$5,645,000	176,500	50
Parks	\$8,268,284	176,500	50
Fire	\$28,427,000	270,000	90
Police	\$250,000	176,500	50
Gen Govt	\$14,500,000	176,500	50
Schools	\$157,000,000	345,000	162
Transit	\$161,490,000	350,000	106



Finance and Planning

"Integrating finance with land use planning requires some caution. I've heard it said that there are two significant pitfalls to incorporating finance into the GMA planning process. The first pitfall is to involve the finance director in the planning process since the pessimism and cautiousness of the typical finance director will tend to dampen and constrain the "dreaming" about the future essential to a good visioning process. The second pitfall is to not involve the finance director because the plan may then become fiscally unrealistic and difficult to implement. When considering the role of financial planning in comprehensive planning, one always needs to remember that it is a question of how to balance "thinking creatively" about the future while simultaneously being concerned about how to pay for that future."

Pat Dugan, 2007, "The Capital Facilities Balancing Act"



Balance and Sustainability

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"The risk in not analyzing the costs of urban services and aligning these costs to a compatible land use plan is a deepening budget hole — where new growth will always be needed to pay the debt service on old growth. This is not a sustainable pattern of development that will generate the funding to provide for new urban services, let alone pay the long term obligation for replacing large urban infrastructure systems once their current life cycle ends."

UGA Guidebook 2012

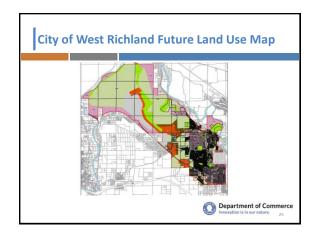


WSAC letter to Legislature

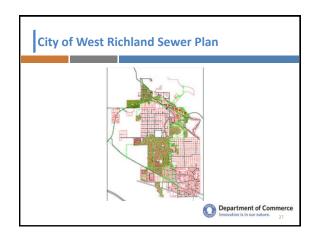
"County revenue is structurally unable to meet current and future service demands. The overdependence on property tax, coupled with a smaller share of sales and use tax and lack of flexibility in the use of other revenues, means that economic growth does not help counties as much as it helps the state and cities. County revenue sources simply cannot keep pace with the increasing demands placed on county government."

WSAC President Todd Mielke: Fiscal Sustainability Initiative to Legislature

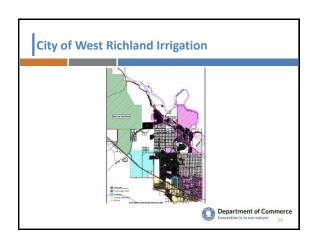


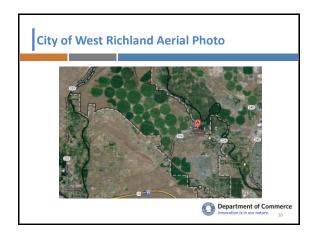


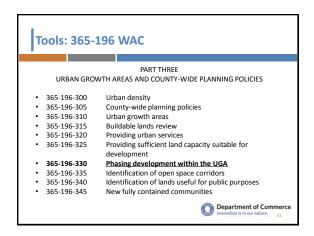




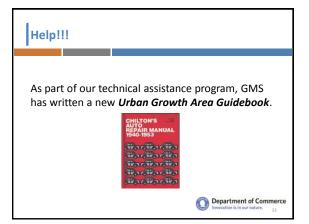




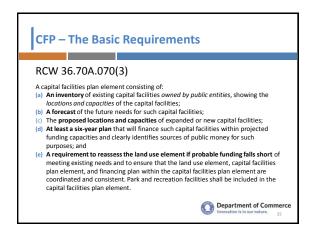


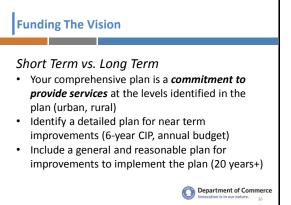












The Investment Plan

The adopted Capital Facilities Plan is an investment strategy, defining:

- What public facilities are needed,
- Where they will be provided,
- When projects will occur, and
- How they will be financed.



Easier Said than Done

Tips:

- Start Early land use & LOS decisions affect costs
- Involve the Right People Get Finance, PW, and other Departments/Districts at the table early
- Use the same Assumptions and Timeframes (Population, Location and Density of Growth....)
- Address your jurisdiction's Needs and Priorities
- Analyze long term costs of alternatives
- Use the WAC as guidance, look for good examples

The Rules: WAC 365-196-415

- The WAC provides current guidance for updating the CFP and what should be included. Updated in 2010.
- New CFP guidebook available in 2014.
- Look at a variety of recently updated plans, plans from similar jurisdictions, or plans from jurisdictions with similar issues.

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Department of Commerce

Tools to Develop a CFP

As part of our technical assistance program, GMS is updating the Capital Facilities Plan Guidebook. How are investment decisions made where you work?







CFP Guidebook Update

Update is Currently Underway

- Get Involved Shape the content
- Join the List Serve
- Share your experiences, examples

http://www.commerce.wa.gov/Services/localgovernment/GrowthManagement/Capital-Facilities/Pages/CapitalFacilitiesPlanningGuidebook.aspx



Thank you

The Department of Commerce GMS assists local governments in Washington State with technical assistance, procedural criteria, grants, and mediation services - to implement the Growth Management Act (GMA) RCW 36.70A.190.

The new UGA and CFP Guidebooks are published on the Commerce website: www.commerce.wa.gov

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